THE
CONSERVATIVE.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
JOHN B. NEATHERY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:		TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:	
One month,	$10 00	One month,	$ 4 00
Three months,	20 00	Three months,	10 00
Six months,	40 00	Six months,	20 00

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

I'VE BEEN THINKING.

I've been thinking, I've been thinking,
What a glorious world were this,
Did folks mind their own business more,
And mind their neighbor's less.
For instance, you and I, my friend,
Are sadly prone to talk
Of matters that concern us not,
And others' follies mock.

I've been thinking, now, if we'd begin
To mind our own affairs,
That possibly our neighbors might
Contrive to manage theirs.
We've faults enough at home to mend—
It may be true of others;
It would be strange if it were not,
Since all mankind are brothers.

I would that we had charity
For every man and woman;
Forgiveness is the mark of those
Who know to "err is human."
Then let us banish jealousy—
Let's lift our fallen brother,
And as we journey down life's road,
Do good to one another.

A NORWEGIAN DANCE.

Round the musician the young men and maidens formed a ring and began to dance. There was little talk, and that little was in an undertone. They went to work with the utmost gravity and decorum Scarcely a laugh was heard—nothing approaching to a shout during the whole night—nevertheless, they enjoyed themselves thoroughly; I have no doubt whatever of that. The nature of their dancing was somewhat incomprehensible. It seemed as if the chief object of the young men was to exhibit their ability by every species of impromptu and fling of which the human frame is capable, including the rather desparate feat of dashing themselves flat upon the ground.

The principal care of the girls seemed to be to keep out of the way of the men, and avoid being killed by a frantic kick or felled by a random blow But the desperate feature in each dance did not appear at first. Every man began by seizing his partners hand, and dragging her round the circle, ever and anon twirling her round violently with one arm and catching her round the waist with the other, in order—as it appeared to me—to save her from an untimely end. To this treatment the fair damsel's submitted with pleased though bashful looks. But soon the men flung them off, and went at it entirely on their own account, yet they kept up a sort of revolving course round their partners, like satellites round their separate suns.—Presently the satellites assumed some of the characteristics of the comet.

They rushed about the circle in wild erratic courses; they leaped into the air, and while in that position slapped the soles of their feet with their hands. Should any one dream this an easy feat, let them try it. Then they became a little more sane, and a waltz, or something like it, was got up. It was really pretty, and some of the movements were graceful; but the wild spirits of the men re-entered men suddenly. The females were expelled from the ring altogether, and the youths braced themselves for a little heavy work: they flung and hurled themselves about like maniacs, stood on their heads and walked on their hands—in short became a company of acrobats, yet always kept up a sympathetic feeling for time with the music.—*Good Words.*

A HUSBAND'S EXPERIENCE OF A STRONG MINDED WOMAN.

A worthy citizen of Maine, and of fair social position, good plain understanding, and amiable manners, entered into the state of matrimony with a strong-minded woman. Our narrative is brief. She had things all her own way, from the very first hour. Her contempt for his mental powers increased every day. His very inoffensiveness increased it. Her wishes soon assumed the tone of commands. They lived on for many years, and the "gray mare was universally acknowledged to be the better horse." In her presence, and that of third parties, he was rarely known to speak - and he would no more have thought of giving an opinion than of giving up the ghost. At length his career of passive obedience came to a close; and Miss Popkin "had not the least doubt what killed him." His last words, and they were remarkable words, gave color to Miss Popkin's opinion. The Rev. Thunderbob at ended him in his last moments; and the conversation between them has been stated as follows:

"Dr. Pilldriver informs me that you are no longer for this world."

"I feel very nervous, and I suppose I can't stand it very long."

"No; I suppose your end is not very far off. It is an awful thing to die."

"Well, I don't know but what it may be for some folks."

"I hope you have made your peace with God. Are you prepared to meet the King of Terrors?"

"Well, s'pose I am. I've lived with the Queen for thirty two years."

Poison.—Hall's *Journal of Health* says if a person swallows poison deliberately, or by chance, instead of breaking out into multitudinous and incoherent exclamations, dispatch some one for the doctor; meanwhile run to the kitchen, get a half a glass of water in anything that is handy, put into it a teaspoonful of salt, and as much ground mustard, stir it an instant, catch a firm hold of the person's nose, the mouth will soon fly open—then down with the mixture, and in a second or two up will come the poison. Thus it will answer better in a large number of cases than anything else. If, by this time, the doctor has not arrived, make the patient swallow the white of an egg followed by a cup of strong coffee, as antidotes for any poison that remains in the stomach, because these purify a larger number of poisons than any other accessible article.

Character is Power.—It is often said that knowledge is power, and this is true. Skill of faculty of any kind carries with it superiority. So to a certain extent, wealth is power, and rank is power, and genius his a transcendent gift of mastery over men.

But higher, purer and better than all, more constant in its influence, more lasting in its sway, is the power of character, that power which emanates from a pure and lofty mind. Take any community; who is the man of most influence? *To* whom do all look up with reverence? Not the "smartest" man nor the cleverest politician, nor the most brilliant talker; but he who, in a long course of years, tried by the extremes of prosperity and adversity, has approved himself to the judgment of his neighbors, and of all who have seen his life as worthy to be called good and wise.

Dahlias are like the most beautiful women without intellectuality. They strike you with astonishment by their exteriot splendor, but are miserably destitute of those properties which distinguish and sender agreeable less imposing flowers. Had nature given the fragrance of the rose or the lily to the dahlia, it would have been the most magnificent gem.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

VOL. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1865. [No. 264.

Conscript Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 17th, 1865.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 8. }

The attention of Enrolling officers is called to the following General Order from Headquarters Armies of the Confederate States:

HEADQUARTERS,
ARMIES OF CONFEDERATE STATES,
11th Feb., 1865.

General Orders, No. 2.

In entering upon this campaign about to open, the General-in-Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands, can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self-government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace, and escape the punishment of their crimes. By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent, as shall return to the commands to which they belong, within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from publication of this order, at the Headquarters of the Department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruptions of communications, may report, within the time specified, to the nearest enrolling officer, or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificates from such officers, showing compliance with the requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert or absent themselves without authority, after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission,

By the same authority, it is also declared, that no general amnesty will be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us then oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers, will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

R. E. LEE, General.

Enrolling Officers will make every effort to give publicity to this important order, and will urge all good citizens of their respective counties to aid them in rendering its design successful.

It will be observed that this is the last offer of pardon for the infamous crime of desertion that will be made. Enrolling Officers are made responsible, under a penalty of trial by Court Martial, that every possible effort is made to apprehend all such as do not report themselves.

Enrolling Officers will allow such as voluntarily report within the specified time to go direct to their commands, furnishing them transportation and the necessary certificate.

A duplicate of every certificate thus given will be forwarded to this office.

By order of the Commandant:
E. J. HARDIN, *Adjutant.*
February 25, 1865. 268—3t.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 30th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same promptly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY E. COLTON,
Fayetteville, N. C.
February 25, 1865. 263—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROtestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States, is now published by the Protestant Episcopal Church Publishing Association in Charlotte, North Carolina.

REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., }
REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., } EDITORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE:
For three months, $5. For six months, $10. For one year, $20.

*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.

All communications should be addressed, "Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."
January 25, 1865. 235—tf.

The Magnolia Weekly Home Journal.

THE PROPRIETORS HAVE ENLARGED AND IMproved their Home Journal. It comprises eight pages, containing 32 columns, in new type, devoted to the encouragement and dissemination of Southern Literature, embracing Romance and Biography, Poetry and Music. A special services of the leading established writers of the South have been secured. No effort or expenses spared to give brilliancy and interest to the paper. Published weekly at Ten Dollars a year. Address

PROPRIETORS OF THE MAGNOLIA,
Richmond, Va.
January 31, 1865. 240 -tf.

ROBBERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER WAS ROBBED OF A FOUR HUNdred dollar 4 per cent. Certificate of Deposit, dated March 19th, 1864. No. 121, issued to me by J. M. Worth, Dep. If not found within six weeks from this date application will be made for a duplicate. This the 20th day of January, 1865.

ALFRED CAVINESS.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

WANTED TO RENT,

A SMALL HOUSE IN THIS CITY, WITH TWO ROOMS, or a part of a house, for a highly respectable family of refugees—a lady and children, the husband being in the field. Apply immediately at the

CONSERVATIVE OFFICE.
January 28, 1865. 238—tf.

AT OUR SALES ROOM,

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1ST, 1865, AT 12 O'CLOCK:
1 Case 50 doz. Gents Fancy Flannel Shirts,
2 " 80 " India Rubber Round Combs,
1 " 200 " Madder H'dkfs,
1 " 33 " Ladies' Hoop Skirts,
1 " 168 pr Russett Boots,
1 " Superior Black Tea,
1 bbl Superior Writing Ink,
30 galls. Old Apple Brandy (10 years old,)
1 doz. French Calf Skins.
A great many valuable articles to be added by sale day.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auc. and Com. Merchants.
February 25, 1865. 262—3t.

Office Chief Quartermaster, C. S. A.,
DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh, Feb. 23, 1865.

CONTRACTORS WITH MAJOR W. W. PEIRCE, WHO do not report in person at this office within twenty days, and make a full and accurate statement of their contracts required by circular of the 3d inst., will be reported (together with all detailed and light duty men working with them) for duty in the field, and suits will be immediately brought on their bonds.

H. R. HOOE,
261—tf. Major and Chief Q. M.

AUCTION SALE OF NEGROES.

WE WILL SELL ON TUESDAY NEXT, 28TH INST. a lot of likely Negroes, consisting of Men, Women Boys and Girls—14 in all.

W. F. ASKEW & CO.
Feb. 25, 1865. 262—1d.

OFFICE CHATHAM RAILROAD COMPANY, }
RALEIGH, February 23, 1865. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Office of the Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., in Raleigh, on Thursday the 2d day of March, 4 o'clock, p. m., 1865.

W. W. VASS,
261—td Treasurer.

NOTICE TO SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

I WILL ATTEND AT THE COURT HOUSE IN RAleigh on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, for the purpose of paying off the orders issued by the agents for the relief of the indigent families of soldiers. On all other days I may be found at my home.

J. D. HAYES,
County Commissioner.
February 24, 1865. 262—3t.

$300 REWARD.

RANAWAY ON THE 3RD OF THIS MONTH A Negro Boy named George. He is a bright red skinned mulatto, about 21 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and claims to be a barber The above reward will be paid for his confinement in any jail or his delivery to either W. F. Askew & Co., Raleigh, or to Dr. W. J. Hawkins at Ridgeway.

Feb. 22d, 1865. 259—10t.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. D. F. Summey, Ashville.
Dr. W. A. Collet, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr. A. Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayettevilles.
E. Murry & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro.
Mr. J. A. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General, N. C.
Raleigh, Oc 29, 1864. 163—tf.

Almanacs! Almanacs!!

TURNER'S ALMANACS FOR 1865 NOW READY.

Price per hundred	75 00
" " doz.	10 00
" " single copy.	1 00

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan. 2, 1865. 215—tf.

FAUCETT, LONG & CO.,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
GREENSBORO', N. C.

WILL GIVE STRICT ATTENTION TO THE sale of real and personal property, and solicits consignments.

January 27, 1865. 237—tf.

On Consignment and for Sale,

100 KEGS SODA.

LONG, FAUCETT & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
January 27, 1865. 237—tf.

WEEKLY SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

IN PURSUANCE OF A PLAN LONG ENTERTAINED, and to meet the expressed wants of the Agriculturists and Country Residents of the South, the subscriber announces his intention to commence the publication of a Weekly edition of the SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

The paper will retain its present form, furnishing eight pages of reading matter weekly. It will be devoted as heretofore, to Agriculture. Also, to Current News, a synopsis of Army Intelligence, proceedings of Congress, reports of the Markets, &c., &c., embracing everything necessary to make it a valuable and acceptable

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

For the Formers, Planters, Gardeners, Stock Raisers, House wives, and business men of the Confederacy. The first number of the Weekly edition will be issued on or before the first Saturday in November.

TERMS:

$6 for 6 months, or $3 for 3 months. Single copies, 25 cents.

All present subscribers to CULTIVATOR to be supplied for the remainder of this year (1864) with Weekly, without any advance in price. Address

D. REDMOND,
Augusta, Ga.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

New Daily Paper in Richmond.
PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned propose to publish a daily paper, under the title of "THE RICHMOND HERALD," on or about the 15th of January next.

It will be entirely independent in politics, but will nevertheless accord to the administration a just support in all measures which, in the opinion of its conductors may be deemed promotive of the good of the cause in which we are engaged. A proper criticism of such acts as will be deemed adverse to this object, will be, of course, consistent with the independent character under which the paper is to be inaugurated.

In the matter of General News it will be found to keep pace with the leading journals of the day, while it will have added to it in the way of financial intelligence a feature such as, we venture to say, no paper in the Confederacy can boast of. Editorials from the pen of one of the ablest financial writers in this or any other country will be presented in each number.

For reasons not now proper to be mentioned, we forbear to give the names of those who shall compose the regular editorial staff; but we flatter ourselves that when they shall appear they will be found to constitute such an array of talent as cannot be excelled on this continent.

The well known character of the individual whose name appears below, as a stenographic reporter, furnishes, we presume, a guarantee that, in all that relates to important political speeches and debates, whether in legislative assemblies or out of them, the "HERALD" will present advantages certainly not to be excelled by any paper in the Confederacy.

The farming interests will be faithfully vindicated, and care taken to disseminate the earliest intelligence which a proper regard for the welfare of that great element of national wealth and power shall demand.

In the matter of correct commercial intelligence, equal zeal shall be manifested, our object being to assign to each of these departments an editor of known experience and ability.

Arrangements are on foot by which to secure the earliest foreign news, and the paper will contain such editorial talent as will fully elucidate the bearing of foreign diplomacy upon Southern interests.

In short, "THE RICHMOND HERALD" will be found to combine every feature of interest which the requirements of the present crisis demand.

The enterprise is repectfully commended to the favor and patronage of the citizens of the Southern Confederacy.

P. KEAN, & CO.,
jan 18—228 tf. Richmond, Va.

50 BOXES CAROLINA BELLE SNUFF FOR sale. KINSEY & WARE.
Raleigh Dec. 22, 1864. 204—tf.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	H A Brown,	J N Harrell,	L C Latham,
2			J T Scales,
3	S D Thurston,		
4	E A Osborne,	W M Parsly,	W T Ennett,
5	J W Lea,	W J Hill,	
6	R F Webb,	S McD Tate,	R W York,
7	W L Davidson,	J McL Turner,	J G Harris,
8	J M Whitson,	W A Barrier,	A J Rogers,
9	W H Cheek,	W H H Cowles,	
10	S D Pool,	H T Guion,	Sparrow & Reily
11	W J Martin,		
12	H E Coleman,	W S Davis,	R W Alston,
13	J H Hyman,	H A Rogers,	E B Withers,
14	R T Bennett,	W A Johnston,	J H Lambeth,
15	W H Yarboro,	G W Hammond,	
16	W A Stowe	A S Cloud,	
17	W F Martin,	T H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	J D Barry,	J W McGill,	T J Wooten,
19	W P Roberts,		
20	T F Toon,		D J Devane,
21		W S Rankin,	
22	T S Galloway,	W S Mitchell,	Lee Russell,
23			
24	W J Clarke,	J L Harris,	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge,		M N Love,
26	Jno R Lane,		T J Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, Jr.,	G F Whitefield,	J C Webb,
28	S D Lowe,		S N Stowe,
29	W B Creasman,	B S Proffit,	
30	F M Parker,		
31		C W Knight,	
32	D G Cowand,	H G Lewis,	
33	R V Cowan.	J H Saunders,	J A Weston,
34	W L J Lowrance,	G T Gordan,	
35	J T Johnson,	S B Taylor,	R E Petty,
36	W Lamb,	J D Taylor,	J M Stevenson,
37		W G Morris,	J L Bost.
38	Jno Ashford,	G W Flowers,	J T Wilson,
39	D Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	J J Hedrick,		W A Holland,
41	J A Baker,	R Moore.	
42	J E Brown,	C W Bradshaw,	T J Brown,
43	T S Kenan,		
44	T C Singeltary,	T L Hargrove,	C M Stedman,
45	J R Winston,		
46	W L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	N McK McNeil,
47		W C Lankford,	
48	S H Walkup,	A A Hill,	
49	L M McAfee.	J T Davis,	C Q Petty,
50	G Wortham,	J C Vanhook,	H J Ryals,
51	H McKethan,	C B Hobson,	J R McDonald,
52	M A Parks,		
53		J T Morehead,	
54	K M Murchison,	A Ellis,	
55	J R Connally,	A H Belo,	
56	P F Faison,	G G Luke,	J W Graham,
57		H C Jones,	J A Craige,
58	J B Palmer,		T J Doolin,
59	D D Ferrebee,	E Cantwell,	J M Mayo,
60	W M Hardy.		J T Weaver,
61		W S Devane,	E Mallett,
62		G W Clayton.	P G McDowell,
63		S B Evans,	J H McNeil,
64		W N Garrett,	T P Jones,
65	G N Folk,	A H Baird,	J J Sparn,
66	J H Nethercutt,	C G Wright,	D L Davis,
67	J N Whitford,	R W Wharton,	E Whitford.
68	J W Hinton,	F C Yellowly,	W B Sanderlin,
69	G Tait,	J L Henry,	I A Harris.

The first Battalion Sharp Shooters is commanded by Captain R. E. Wilson; First Battalion Heavy Artillery, by Maj. Alexander McRae; Second Battalion N. C. T, (Infantry) by Maj. J. M. Hancock; Third Battalion Light Artillery, by Maj. J. W. Moore; Thirteenth Battalion Light Artillery, by Lieut Colonel J. R. Starr.

THOMAS' LEGION.—Col., W. H. Thomas, Lieut. Colonel, J. R. Love; Maj., W. W. Stringfield; Thomas' Legion, Lieut. Colonel., J. A. McKarney.

BRIGADE N. C. JUNIOR RESERVES.

No.	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	F. S. Armistead	C. W. Broadfoot.	W. McK. Clark.
2	J. H. Anderson.	W. F. Beasley.	N. A. Gregory.
3	J. W. Hinsdale,	W. F. French.	A. A. Ellington.
1	Bat.		D. T. Millard.

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claims is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, as killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.

NO. A. STANLY
16?—tf. Commissioner

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary, $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President salary, $8,000.

Aids to the President.—Col Wm M Browne, of Georgia, Col Jas Chesnut, of S C. Col Wm F Johnston, of Ky Col J C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to the President—Burton M Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State, L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, George Davis, of N. C., Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. H R. Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G W E Nelson, of Ga., Superintendant of Public Printing. R M Smith, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—G A Trenholm, of S. C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Fla., 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War; Gen. S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lt Col Jno Withers, Lt Col H L Clay, Maj E A Palfrey, Maj Chas H Lee, Maj S W Melton and Capt Reilly, Assist. Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D., Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—R S Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Post Office Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St Geo Offut, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., hief Clerk.

JOHN D HYMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ANY BUSINESS IN the 8th Judicial Circuit that may be entrusted to his hands.

January 5, 1864. 218—tf.

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 5 00	One week,	$ 30 00
Two days,	10 00	Two weeks,	60 00
Three days,	15 00	Three weeks,	90 00
Four days,	20 00	One month,	120 00
Five days,	25 00	Two months,	240 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

CALENDAR FOR 1865.

1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Feb.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				
Mar				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Apr.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
May		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
Jun.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	

1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
July							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Aug			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
Sept						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Nov				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
Dec.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						

1865. 1865.

CONSERVATIVE
STEAM POWER PRESS
BOOK & JOB OFFICE,
J. B. NEATHERY & CO., Proprietors.

HAVING a NUMBER OF PRESSES, and a large assortment of

PRINTING MATERIALS,

We are prepared to execute in a workmanlike manner and with despatch, every description of

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING!

SUCH AS

BOOKS,
PAMPHLETS,
SHIN-PLASTERS,
POSTERS,
HAND-BILLS,
CIRCULARS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CATALOGUES,
RECEIPTS,
CARDS, ETC.

Special attention paid to

GOVERNMENT BLANKS.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
Col George Little, Wake. do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
Charles R. Thomas, Carteret, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Washington C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, - do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Richmond Pearson, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville.
Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.
[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District at Halifax, on 24 May next. Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on 5th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

COUNCIL OF STATE.

A G Foster, Randolph; J R Bargrave, Anson; P H Winston, jr, Bertie; A T Davidson, Macon; Wm. Eaton, jr., Warren; Chas. E. Shober, Guilford; Nich. L.

THE

CONSERVATIVE.

M. S. ROBINS, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the office to be directed to JOHN B. NEATHERY & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.:
TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 28, 1865.

THOUGH THE mails have been very generally irregular for a considerable time, we recollect no time for months when the dearth of reliable news has been so great as at present. We have, up to the date of this writing, (Monday,) received but one Western mail since last Thursday, and that brought us very few papers. We have had none from Richmond of later date than the 21st inst.

The telegraph is almost as silent in regard to that species of news which the people are most anxious to hear, as the mails.

Where is Sherman, and what is he doing? This is the question in everybody's mouth. Yet no one, so far as we know, in this vicinity has any reliable answer to give. Madam Rumor is hourly answering it in a thousand ways. But we have nothing reliable. We have heard the report for some days that he has left the line of the Columbia and Charlotte Rail Road and is making his way for Fayetteville by Camden and Cheraw. This may be true, and it may not. It seems to us in the absence of positive information, extremely uncertain, if he has in fact left the line of the Railroad, where he will turn up next. He may be making his way for Fayetteville, but we incline to the opinion that he would much prefer turning up somewhere on the North Carolina Rail Road, if he should find out that he can do so without too serious opposition. His career, heretofore so eminently successful, has been rather peculiar. His successes have been achieved without much fighting, and we doubt whether he will persist now in pursuing any route which is likely to cost him a severe engagement, while it is in his power to do otherwise without too great a sacrifice.

Circumstances of this kind may induce him to leave the line of advance which we have little doubt he chalked out for himself in the first instance, and go to Fayetteville or elsewhere, if he seems likely to encounter less formidable opposition in that direction, than in the one he would prefer. These however are mere speculative opinions founded on no positive knowledge. We hope that our military authorities are better posted as to his intentions, and prepared to give him the right sort of a reception, whatever route he may take. Gen. Johnston has been put in command of the forces opposed to him. His well known ability and skill in wielding an army gives us all assurance that whatever means may be at his disposal, will be wielded in such way as will best promote the interests of the country. Whether that means is adequate to put a stop to Sherman's movements, and overwhelm him while in the interior, time only can determine. His course seems to us to be one that is quite novel in the history of warfare. He cuts himself loose so far as we are informed, from any base of supplies, dashes into the interior, depending upon living on the supplies found in the country, takes little or no care to secure the military possession of the country through which he passes, and leaves it with few marks of his having visited it, except the ruin that marks the belt of country he has traversed. That such course is very damaging to us, in the destruction of the means of subsistence and transportation is, of course very evident. But if as it seems to be asserted upon good authority, he uniformly leaves the people of the country much more strongly united against him and the Yankees than he finds them, it would seem to be decidedly a slow process of bringing the country to that submission which his master professes to expect will be accomplished speedily. And such a course would certainly render the consequences of a severe reverse to him irreparable. But what will be the result of his present expedition time will only determine. And the whole country awaits the news which is to solve this problem with intense anxiety. We may have something further before going to press.

SUSPENSION.—The *Church Intelligencer* says the threatened condition of Charlotte, by the public enemy, rendered it necessary for the publishers to make arrangements in reference thereto, that will require a suspension of the paper for a time. We need say no more to our friends, by way of apology for the reduced size of our present issue. As soon as we can assume publication no time will be lost.

THE ATTRACTIVE SALE for the ladies, at Messrs. Creech & Litchford's, has been postponed till Thursday next.

GOV. VANCE.—Our sterling Governor met a large and very respectable assemblage of his fellow citizens yesterday morning, and delivered a stirring address to them upon the affairs of the country.—He urged upon them the great necessity of concentrated action, coolness and determination. His appeals to those who possessed supplies of value to the enemy—to remove them at once out of reach or destroy them totally—were very strong, and the reasons for this action were made clear and plain. He did not wish to shut his eyes to the dangers now so imminent, and endeavered to impress all who heard him with a due appreciation of the state of affairs.

We cannot help thinking that the patriotic address of the Governor will be productive of much good. True, brave and able, he is a man equally valuable to the country in the field or in council, and must wield an immense influence over the people of his State. Those who follow such a man will not lack patriotic example and loyal precept. —*Char. Bul.*

Colonel Hatch, the Confederate agent of exchange, had communication with the Yankee authorities at Wilmington on Friday last, and we are glad to learn an agreement was made for the delivery of all the Yankee prisoners in our hands in this State, at that point, at the earliest practicable moment.

Some three or four thousand were paroled in Goldsboro' on Saturday, and were to be sent yesterday to the enemy's lines. Seven or eight hundred passed this place, from Salisbury, on Sunday morning for the same point; and we learn that all that are here are to be sent through as soon as transportation can be furnished. Several hundred were sent off yesterday.—*Confed. 27th.*

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention has renominated the last year's ticket. It denounced the emancipation amendment in very strong terms.

WE PUBLISH to-day a communication from a friend in relation to the fall of Wilmington. It contains a fuller account of that unfortunate event than we recollect to have seen elsewhere. It will be seen that we lost Wilmington through no want of diligence and good conduct on the part of those to whom its defence was intrusted. It was defended as long as defence was practicable. And after destroying the public property, which could not be removed, and retiring from the town, our troops punished the enemy for their over hot haste in pursuing. The communication is from one who was near the scene of action, and had a good opportunity of knowing what was doing.

THE FALL OF WILMINGTON.

Mr. Editor—You have already heard of the fall of Wilmington, an event which has been expected ever since the capture of Fort Fisher by the enemy, and for which the public mind was, in some measure, prepared. Perhaps the following particulars may not be uninteresting to your readers:

The fall of Fort Anderson completed the work which was begun with the capture of Fort Fisher. The enemy finding their gunboats powerless against this strong work, landed a large force on the west bank of the river, with the view of turning the fort and taking it in the rear. This rendered its evacuation necessary. At four o'clock in the morning it was blown up and the garrison made their way to the main body of our army. Subsequently there was skirmishing a few miles below Wilmington and on Wednesday morning the evacuation of the place began. Before leaving, our forces removed and destroyed all the public property of every kind. The wharves, ware houses, &c., &c., on the west bank of the river were in flames; and there were two fires raging on the east bank, fed by rosin, spirits of turpentine, cotton &c., &c.

Several thousand Yankee prisoners had been carried down to be exchanged. They were all brought off and sent up the country, with the exception of sixty five, who were too sick to be removed, and were of course left behind.

I learn that our authorities, before leaving the town, seized, and brought off all the horses, wagons, negro men, and all the white men between the ages of seventeen and fifty years, that they could get. All our troops escaped except a detachment of Mosely's battery and two regiments of Hagood's S. C. brigade, numbering 1,100 men. These were captured; how or where I do not know.

The place was defended to the last, and only evacuated when the pressure of an overwhelming force of the enemy rendered it necessary. At one time they were seen advancing along the Corduroy road which runs through the rice fields on the west bank of the river. A few shells from one of our batteries posted at the foot of Market street, caused them to beat a hasty retreat. It is said that an enterprising Yankee mounted the office of the Superintendent of the Manchester railroad and attempted to hoist his national flag; but while he was thus engaged was picked off by one of our artillerists or sharpshooters, I do not remember which.

The enemy made their appearance in the town as our rear guard was going out, and made close pursuit. There was active skirmishing at Smith's Creek, two miles north of Wilmington; but the enemy were repulsed and the bridge destroyed. They managed to cross in some way, however, and when our men arrived at the bridge over the Northeast river, were close behind them. Skirmishing ensued, but the enemy were again driven back, and our men crossed to the north bank of the river and commenced to destroy the railroad and pontoon bridges. The enemy attempted to prevent this, and a brisk fire ensued. The roar of artillery and the sharp rattle of musketry were incessant till a late hour in the night. The railroad bridge was burned, but the Yankees contrived to fix it up in some way, so as to cross the river on it early Thursday morning. The pontoon bridge was cut loose from the south side and swung around beyond the reach of the enemy; but they afterwards got possession of it and speedily repaired it. I could hear of but one man killed on our side.

On Wednesday evening the wagon trains began to move back from the river, and on Thursday morning the whole army passed up the road. Of their numbers and present locality it would not be prudent to speak. They will be heard from in good time. H.

One of the most atrocious crimes perpetrated since the beginning of the war, says the Charlotte *Bulletin* of the 22d, was the shelling of Columbia, S. C., by the enemy, without a moment's warning. We are justified by truth in saying that two batteries were placed at commanding points on the west side of the river, and a bombardment opened the city whilst it was filled with women and children. Many of the houses were perforated by the missiles, and the flying of women and children from the terror thus created, is said to have been a most heart rending sight. No demand had been made for the surrender of the city. On the contrary, the enemy's approach was silently and stealthily conducted. Some eight or ten persons were killed by fragments of shells thus wantonly thrown in the midst of helpless non combatants. We are informed, also, that after the surrender of the place, squads of the enemy marched about the city shooting down such citizens as they could find, urging as an excuse that they might be stragglers from Beauregard's army. There is, we hope, a heavy retribution in store for such barbarous conduct, and that it is not far distant.

KEEPING COTTON FROM THE ENEMY.—The Richmond *Sentinel* says:

It ought to be an object of prime concern to prevent, either by removal or destruction, the falling of a pound of cotton into their hands. For sooner should we allow them to capture munitions of war—for while these would be indeed a convenience to them, cotton is a *necessity*, and is daily becoming more intensely so.

To baffle the enemy is a principal duty of war. To deprive or disappoint him of whatever would add to his convenience or strength is an obvious policy. There is nothing which our foes so much desire, and so urgently need, and nothing which we can so easily hinder them from obtaining, as cotton. In proportion to value, it is readily removed. When it cannot be removed, it may be very easily burned. The cases must be very rare when one method or the other is not in our power.

In short, the time has come when cotton is in fact, a power, because a pressing necessity, both in Yankee land and in Europe.

There are no property considerations, which rationally interfere with the destruction of cotton that cannot be removed. It is as much destroyed to the owner when it falls within the reach of the Yankees, as if it had been given to the flames. Lincoln's necessities make him rapacious for cotton. Even that which belonged to foreigners at Savannah was seized like the rest, without hesitation or scruple. When cotton cannot be removed within our lines, the only question is, shall we leave it for the benefit of our enemies, or shall we burn it? To ask the question is to answer it. But it is necessary to be deeply in earnest in this matter. We must make it a *cardinal* policy, and we must sacrifice delinquents promptly and sternly, until it is diligently and faithfully executed.

FOR THE PARENTS.—Childhood is like a mirror catching and reflecting images all around. Remember that an impious or profane thought uttered by a parent's lip may operate upon a young heart, like a careless spray of water thrown upon polished steel, staining it with rust, which no after effort can remove.

For the Conservative.

PUBLIC MEETING IN GRANVILLE COUNTY.

His Excellency, the Governor of North Carolina, having in his late proclamation, requested the people of the State to meet in primary assemblies to consult together as to their duty in the present state of the country, and especially in reference to the terms proposed by our enemies, upon which alone this war could be ended; and peace restored: The citizens of Granville residing in the vicinity of Sassafras Fork, called a meeting which assembled at that place on Wednesday the 22d of February.

John J. Speed, Esq, was called to the chair, and Dr. A. C. Harris was chosen Secretary.

The Chairman in adverting to the solemnity of the occasion, and the necessity of looking to God for direction, called upon the Rev. Edward Hines, who opened the meeting with prayer for the best towment of that wisdom which cometh only from above.

The Hon A. W. Venable, after a few remarks urging union of purpose, harmony and the total oblivion of all those questions of policy, which had heretofore seemed to divide us, moved the appointment of a committee to prepare business for the consideration of the meeting, which was adopted; and the chairman appointed Dr. G. A. Wilson, R. H. Graves, Col. J. S. Amis, James B. Daniel, Jno, W. Stovall, Esq., William M. Tanner and Isaac H. Davis, who after retiring, returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, North Carolina by the unanimous resolution of her Convention, on the 20th day of May 1861, did dissolve all connection with the Government and people of the United States, and by the solemn declaration did pledge life, fortune and sacred honor, to the holy cause of freedom: And, whereas, through four years of desolating and destructive warfare, the plighted faith of the State has been kept, and men and treasure have been freely given: And, whereas through all this carnage and shedding of most precious blood, the earnest desire of the people has been for peace—permanent and honorable peace. *And, whereas, it has now been demonstrated that negotiation with the enemy can bring us no peace save that which is purchased by ignominious submission and the utter degradation and ruin of our people:* Therefore,

Resolved, 1st, That the instinct of self preservation and outward pressure of the present crisis, should bind all our people together in indissoluble bonds of brotherhood, burying forever all past differences of opinion in our common effort for our common salvation. Secondly, That we heartily respond to the patriotic sentiments of the proclamation of the Governor of our State, at whose invitation we are met to day in primary assembly. Thirdly, That the time has *now* arrived when *all* the energies of the Southern people should be consecrated to the cause of Southern Independence, and that we will be satisfied with nothing short of it. Fourthly, That we here mutually pledge ourselves to "oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger; with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers, will bless the efforts of the children to preserve it."

After the unanimous adoption of the preamble and resolutions, Col. James S. Amis, being called upon, responded in an eloquent speech, characterized by patriotism and good sense; when, after resolutions of thanks to the Chairman and Secretary, with the request that a copy of its proceedings be furnished by the Secretary to the *Confederate, Conservative, Standard* and *Progress*,—newspapers published in Raleigh, the meeting adjourned with every manifestation of purpose for a united effort for the deliverance of our country and the preservation of our honor. JOHN J. SPEED, *Chairman.*

A. C. HARRIS, *Sec'y.*

OUR CONGRESS.

The editor of the Lynchburg *Virginian* has been to Richmond. During his visit he "surveyed men and matters." Here is what he thinks of Congress:

A few days sojourn at the capitol gave us an opportunity of witnessing the doings of Congress. No man of ordinary penetration could enjoy this privilege without being painfully impressed with the conviction that our representative men, with comparatively few exceptions, are not equal to the crisis, and, therefore, totally incapable of directing a great revolution like that which has tasked the energies of this people for nearly four years past. The great body of them might do in the piping times of peace to look after appointments and attend to the ordinary affairs of their constituents before the different bureaus of the Government; but they are not men for these times.

With the exception of Graham and two or three others in the Senate, who look like Senators—with Rives and a few rising members in the House, the body is excessively mediocre. In point of ability and statesmanship it hardly surpasses an Artillery gathering of the Virginia Legislature, during the time, now past, when every member of that body was legally elected and could claim a living constituency. One cannot look upon this body and then wonder that more than two months of the present session have passed away, with little or nothing accomplished. The wonders is or should be, that such a collection of men could accomplish any good.

Two whole States are represented there, by some sort of hocus pocus, that have never been included in the Confederacy; Whilst West Virginia, and portions of other States have representatives that owe their election to a few soldiers captured here and there throughout the Confederacy.

These circumstances, it must be admitted, were not favorable to the composition of such a Congress as the times require; but the tide of revolution might have thrown something better upon the surface if the people had been careful to discover it. The conclusion is irresistable that we have not such men in the country as the crisis imperatively demands; or that the constituent bodies have been sadly derelict in the selections they have in most cases made.

FROM GEN. HOKE'S LINES.

A gentleman direct from the front, gives us the first reliable information concerning operations around Wilmington. The city was evacuated by our forces on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and by 8 o'clock the gunboats of the enemy were at the wharf. Gen. Hoke fell back to the pontoon bridge across North East river, where he formed his line and awaited the approach of the enemy.—They advanced on him in heavy force, aided by a number of their gunboats, and compelled him to cross the river and destroy the bridge. The Yankees soon after crossed the river, Gen. Hoke falling slowly back before overwhelming numbers. On Thursday his headquarters were at Burgaw Station, on the Weldon road, 25 miles from Wilmington.

Gen. Hoke and his gallant division have covered themselves with immortal glory. Every inch of ground was stubbornly contested, and though his own loss was heavy, that of the enemy was triple ours.—*Fay. Telegraph.*

It is stated that our forces under General Bragg have succeeded in checking the forward movement of the enemy under Schofield, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and that they have advanced in force no farther than Northeast river, some ten or fifteen miles from Wilmington.

It is thought that Schofield will try next the Fayetteville route, or attempt to effect a junction with Sherman.—*Confederate.*

There are a couple of tenement houses in Cherry street, N. Y., which contains an aggregate of 900 souls—440 adults, and 460 children. The buildings are each eighteen feet wide and five stories high.

A RAILWAY TRAIN SAVED SUPERNATURALLY.

The Xenia (Ohio) *News* is publishing a series of remeniscences by an engineer. In No. 24 of his series, the writer gives the following rather startling incident:

I was running a night train, and had ten cars—eight passenger and two baggage cars—and all were well loaded. I was behind time, and was very anxious to make a certain point; therefore I was using every exertion, and putting the engine to the utmost speed of which she was capable. I was on a section of the road usually considered the best running ground on the line, and was endeavoring to make the most of it, when a conviction struck me that I must stop, as something seemed to tell me that to go ahead was dangerous, and that I must stop if I would save my life. I looked at my train, and it was all right. I strained my eyes and could see no signal of danger nor anything betoking danger, and there I could see five miles in the day time. I listened to the working of my engine, tried the water looked at my scales, and all was right. I tried to laugh myself out of what I then considered to be a childish fear; but, like a Banquo's ghost, it would not go down on my bidding, but grew stronger in its hold upon me. I thought of the ridicule that would be heaped upon me, if I did stop, but it was all of no avail.

The conviction—for by this time it had ripened into a conviction—that I must stop grew stronger, and I resolved to stop; and I shut, and blew the whistle for brakes accordingly. I came to a dead halt got off, and went ahead a little way without saying a word to anybody what was the matter, I had my lamp in my hand, and had gone about sixty feet when I saw what convinced me that premonitions are sometimes possible. I dropped the lantern from my nerveless grasp, and sat down on the track, utterly unable to stand; for there was a switch, the thought of which had never entered my mind, as it never had been used since I had been on the road, and was known to be spiked, but which was now opened to lead me off the track.

This switch led me into a stone quarry from whence the stone for bridge purposes had been quarried, and the switch was left there in case stone should be needed at any time; but it was always kept locked, and the switch rail spiked.—Yet here it was wide open, and had I not obeyed my premonition—warning—call it what you will—I should have run into it, and, at the end of the only about ten rods long, my heavy engine and train moving at the rate of forty-five miles per hour, would have come into collision with a solid wall of rock eighteen feet high. The consequences had, I done so, can neither be imagined nor described; but they could, by no possibility, have been otherwise than fatally horrid. This is my experience in getting warnings from a source that I know not and cannot divine. It is a mystery to me—a mystery for which I am very thankful, however, although I dare not attempt to explain, nor say whence it came.

HYMN OF THE MARSEILLAISE.

The Marseillaise was inspired by genius, patriotism, youth, beauty and champagne. Rouget de Lisle was an officer of the garrison at Strasburg, and a native of Mount Jura. He was an unknown poet and composer. He had a pleasant friend named Dietrick, whose wife and daughters were the only critics and admirers of the soldier poet's song. One night he was at supper with his friend's family, and they had only coarse bread and slices of ham. Dietrick, looking sorrowfully at De Lisle, said:

"Plenty is not our feast, but we have the courage of the soldier's heart; I have still one bottle left in the cellar—bring it my daughter, and let us drink to Liberty and our country!"

The young girl brought the bottle—it was soon exhausted, and De Lisle went staggering to bed; he could not sleep for the cold, but his heart was warm and full of the beatings of genius and patriotism. He took a small clavicord and tried to compose a song; sometimes the words were composed first, sometimes the air. Directly he fell asleep over the instrument, and waking at daylight, wrote down what he had conceived in the delirium of the night. Then he awoke the family and sung his production; at first the women turned pale, then they wept, then burst forth in a cry of enthusiasm. It was the song of the nation and of terror.

Two months afterwards Dietrick went to the scaffold listening to the self-same music, composed under his own roof and by the inspiration of his last bottle of wine. The people sung it everywhere—it flew from city to city, to every public orchestra. Marseilles adopted the song at the opening and close of its clubs—hence the name, "Hymn of the Marseillaise," then it spread all over France. They sung it in their houses, in public assemblies, and in the stormy street convention. De Lisle's mother heard it, and said to her son, "What is this revolutionary hymn, sung by bands of brigands, with which your name is mingled?" De Lisle heard it, shuddered as it sounded through the streets of Paris, and rung from the Alpine passes, while he, a royalist, fled from the infuriated people, frenzied by his own words. France was a great amphitheatre of anarchy and blood, and De Lisle's song was the battle cry.

There is no national air that will compare with the Marseillaise in sublimity and power; it embraces the soft cadences full of the peasant's home, and the stormy clangor of silver and steel when an empire is overthrown; it endears the memory of the vine dresser's cottage, and makes the Frenchman in his exile, cry "La belle France!" forgetful of the torch and sword and guillotine, which have made his country a spectre of blood in the eyes of nations. Nor can the foreigner listen to it, sung by a company of exiles, or executed by a band of musicians, without feeling that it is the pibroch of battle and war.

The male portion of the negroes of the South will, in our opinion, be turned over to the government, and the country had as well be prepared for the issue. It constitutes an experiment hitherto regarded as impracticable, but it may work well. We however confess our many misgivings and fears as to its consequences. Those of the negroes who are dissatisfied with their condition in life and are longing to try something new, will endeavor to escape to the enemy, while those who are more contented are willing to serve upon the farms or even on fortifications, many of them will take to the bushes before they will go to the ranks. This we fear will be found too frequently to be the case, and instead of their usefulness in their present position, they will become a source of marauding and depredation, the like of which has not been realized in this country. It seems to us it would be well for the government to make the experiment first upon the slaves that might be gathered up from the section of country abandoned by our forces, and from such other sections as are contiguous thereto, or are likely to be abandoned. This could be done without hazard or at all interfering with the available producing interests of the country.

But we shall acquiesce in any law that Congress may enact upon the subject and cheerfully yield whatever interest we may possess in that direction, hoping that it will be all for the best and aid in ultimately working out our independence, and freedom from those chains our enemies are now forging for our necks.—*Winston Sentinel.*

Some premonitory symptoms of approaching financial trouble have already manifested themselves in England; and woe be to the Yankees when the convulsion shall reach their shores. No country on earth was ever in a condition so unfavorable as the North for encountering a financial storm. They have built upon the treacherous sands of credit the most stupendous paper structure which the world ever beheld, and when the raine descend and the ods come great will be the fall thereof.—*Exam.*

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Feb. 25.

Northern papers of the 22d are filled with details of news heretofore given, and of recent successes.

The entire union loss at Fort Anderson was between 30 and 40.

The *Herald* says: Gen. Singleton on the 22nd inst., on a second excursion to Richmond, accompanied by Judge Hughes, late of Court Claims. They received papers through the lines from Lincoln. The object of their mission is not stated.

The Tribune contradicts the report, that the French Minister to Washington will not be sent over for the present.

Gold 201.

RICHMOND, Feb. 27.

Northern papers of the 24th say Wilmington was occupied by the Yankees on the 22d.

Gen. Palmer commanding in Kentucky announces that his policy will in no material degree differ from that pursued by Burbridge.

The enlistment of negroes will be vigorously prosecuted and no State troops will be allowed.

A Memphis telegram says guerrillas are becoming troublesome again on the Arkansas River.—It is reported that they have burned the steamer *Dane* and captured the 56th Indiana Regiment.

In the House on Thursday the bill repealing that portion of the confiscation act prohibiting the forfeiture of rebel land titles beyond the life of the present owners was passed by one majority.

The Kentucky Legislature refused to ratify the anti-slavery amendments.

Gold unchanged.

WOMAN'S AFFECTION.—"The affection of a woman is deeply planted in her bosom, and though it may not be conspicuous in the sun shine of life, yet when the dark clouds lower, and danger or difficulty menaces the object of her attachment, this noble feeling stands forth revealed, and gives a tone to every action. It is this deep, enduring feeling that urges her to attempt deeds from which the soul of man would shrink. It has been well said that man may indeed write on constancy, but how truly can woman act it!"

A MERITED REBUKE. In addressing a jury upon one occasion, the celebrated Lord Jeffreys found it necessary to make free with the character of a military officer who was present. Upon hearing himself several times contemptuously spoken of as "the soldier," the son of Mars boiled with indignation, interrupted the pleader. "Don't call me a soldier, sir, I'm an officer." Lord Jeffreys immediately went on: "Well gentlemen, this officer, who is no soldier, was the sole, cause of all the mischief that had occurred."

CAUSE OF GRAY HAIRS.—Douglas Jerrold was a well known wit and often cracked a good joke with his literary and other friends in the social circle. At a private party in the city of London a lady, who though in the autumn of life, had not lost all dreams of spring, said to Jerrold: "I cannot imagine what makes my hair turn gray; I sometimes think it must be the 'essence of rosemary,' with which my maid is in the habit of brushing it. What do you think?" "I should rather be afraid madam," replied the distinguished dramatist, dryly, "that it is the essence of *Time*." (Thyme.)

An English engineer has invented a paint in which crude quicksilver is mixed, for application to the bottom of iron and other vessels and preventing incrustations and attacks of worms.

New Advertisements.

ATTRACTIVE SALE.
(To the Ladies,)

ON TUESDAY, THE 28TH INST., AT THE SALES ROOM of the undersigned, will be sold a most elegant and desirable collection of the various articles, constituting the wardrobe of a lady including many beautiful dresses and other things appertaining to a lady's toilet, of the latest foreign styles and patterns.

Also a case of very fine Corsets, damaged by salt water.

Bonds and good security payable six months after the day of sale, will be required of the purchaser.

By order of the administrator.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers.

Feb 28. 264—d3t.

Owing to unavoidable circumstances the above sale is postponed until Thursday next, March 2d. The articles will be on exhibition at our store to-morrow and next day.

CREECH & LITCHFORD.
Auctioneers.

Office Chief Quartermaster C. S. A.,
DISTRICT OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
RALEIGH, Feb. 27th, 1865.

ALL CONTRACTORS WITH MAJOR W. W. PIERCE for Leather and Shoes will, without delay, send to this office any they may have on hand, marked to the undersigned.

H. R. HOOPER,
264—tf. Maj. and Chief Q. M.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Feb. 25th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED SURGEONS AND Assistants have been appointed by the Surgeon General, with the approval of the Governor, to constitute the Medical Examining Boards for their respective Congressional Districts:

1st District—Surgeon W R Wood, Assistant Surgeons T Yeates, J Branch.

2nd District—Surgeon Henry Joyner, Assistant Surgeon F M Haywtree, Dr J R Ruffin.

3rd District—Assistant Surgeons Nathaniel Henderson, L Bussey, J B Robertson.

4th District—Surgeons W C McDuffie, G W Morrison; Ass't Surgeon A A McKay.

5th District—Surgeon E A Crudup, Ass't Surgeon L T Smith, Dr D T Taylor.

6th District—Surgeon R W Glenn, Dr W J Courts, Dr T os Oakley.

7th District—Surgeon W W Verdin, Ass't Surgeons Hector Turner, R L Payne.

8th District—Surgeon J B Alexander, Ass't Surgeons M L Brown, H Cosby.

9th District—Surgeons W W Foote, C Happoldt, W H Robertson.

10th District—Robert V Welsh, Wm L Love, D F Summey.

They will report to the Surgeon General by letter for instructions.

By order of Gov. VANCE:
R. C. GATLIN,
Adj't General.

Feb. 28, 1864. 264—d3t.

FOR RENT.

A LARGE AND DESIRABLE RESIDENCE WITHIN A mile of the city of Raleigh, with 360 acres of land attached.

Apply to Dr. Joyner, Yarborough House, Raleigh, N. C.
January 31, 1865. 248—tf.

TO GAS CONSUMERS!

ON AND AFTER THE 1ST OF MARCH, THE PRICE of GAS will be $50 00 per 1000 feet.

WATERHOUSE & BOWES,
Lessees.

February 21, 1865. 158—d1m.